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DAILY PAPER, 3 months,	\$3.00
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Telegraphic News.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. B. Neathery, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Sept. 25.

The Herald of the 22d has been received. War news unimportant.

Several rebels who captured and burned the steamer on Lake Erie have been captured.

Price's army is reported at Pocahontas and Selby at Powhatan. On the 12th 1000 rebels were reported at Chalk Bluff.

Gold 22 1/2.

European advices of the 11th state that the owner of the Georgia had been notified that no interference in his behalf by the British government need be expected. He must defend his interest in the United States prize Court.

It is reported that Semmes is again afloat in a fine steamer, with three hundred men.

Cotton market quiet—prices unchanged. Breadstuffs dull.

From Lynchburg.

Lynchburg, Sept. 25.

The enemy, supposed to be a portion of Sheridan's command have made their appearance in Culpepper in heavy force, composed of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Their cavalry crossed the Rappahannock at Wolford's ford on yesterday at 12 o'clock. This morning they are within three miles of Culpepper C. H. It is believed that the infantry will attempt an advance up the railroad towards Gordonsville and the cavalry moving in the direction of Charlottesville.

From Georgia.

Macon, Sept. 25.

The armistice expired yesterday morning. At Rough and Ready there remains seven hundred and three Federals, and five hundred and two Confederates to be exchanged, which will be done in a day or two.

Sherman's Cavalry is supposed to have left Atlanta Thursday morning and passed out upon the right, but up to last account there had been no general movement of his infantry. No advance anticipated in this direction. Sherman is supposed to have forty thousand effective men. His stock is in the worst plight.

The Yankees yesterday received a dispatch from Stanton, in which it was claimed that Sheridan had defeated Early and took 5,000 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, and nine standards of colors. Genls. Roddey and Gordon were killed, and Goodin and Bradley Johnson wounded, and that Early was driven 18 miles.

President Davis arrived here this morning en route for Hood's army. He made a speech at the Baptist Church, taking a hopeful view of the future. He said that Sherman would soon be forced to retreat, and that the scene of the retreat from Moscow of 1812 would be acted.

An accident occurred on the Columbus road this morning, in which eight persons were killed and thirty-six wounded, six mortally.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

Macon, Sept. 25.

Nothing new from the front to-day. Parties who left Atlanta yesterday morning report that up to that time the Federal army had made no move in force. Sherman was still bringing up heavy supplies.

A FEW MAXIMS BY EMINENT MILITARY COMMANDERS.

"To form an army, it is not sufficient to collect men and put arms in their hands."—*DeJaur.*

"Remember that actions, and not the commissions, make the officer, and that more is expected of him than of a soldier."—*Washington.*

"Great extremities require extraordinary resolution. The more obstinate the resistance of an army, the greater the chances of assistance or success."—*Napoleon.*

"Men who are familiarized with danger meet it without shrinking, whereas troops unused to service often apprehend danger where no danger is."

"A coward when taught to believe that, if he breaks his ranks and abandons his colors, he will be punished with death by his own party, will take his chances against the enemy; but a man who thinks little of the one, and is fearful of the other, acts from present feelings, regardless of consequences."

"Through bravery and good conduct in time of action are very essential, yet they are by no means the most essential parts of an officer's duty."—*Washington.*

"The first qualification of a soldier is fortitude under fatigue and privations."—*Napoleon.*

"One circumstance ought to be cautiously guarded against, and that is, the soldiers and officers being too nearly on a level. Discipline and subordination add life and vigor to military movements."—*Washington.*

"The strength of an army, like the power of mechanics, is estimated by multiplying the mass by the rapidity; a rapid march augments the morale of an army, and increases its means of victory."—*Napoleon.*

"A man is not born a commander—he must become one."—*Montecelli.*

"We should make war without leaving anything to hazard, and in this especially consists the talent of a General."—*Marshall.*

"It is an approved principle in war, never to do what your enemy wishes you to do, for this reason alone, that he desires it."—*Napoleon.*

"The marches that are made preparatory to a battle require the greatest precaution."—*Frederick.*

"A great captain can only be formed by long experience and intense study; neither is his own experience enough, for whose life is there sufficiently fruitful of events to render his knowledge universal."—*Archduke Charles.*

"There are five things the soldier should never be without—his musket, his ammunition, his knapsack, his provisions, (for at least four days), and his entrenching tools. The knapsack should be reduced to the smallest size possible if thought proper, but the soldier should always have it with him."—*Napoleon.*

"There is nothing more disgraceful to an officer than to make false reports, and by way of excusing himself to say that he was deceived, or had not seen clearly. On these occasions the officer must examine everything with the greatest care, have a clear conception and view of his subject, and be provided with a good telescope. Nothing should intimidate him, every difficulty should be surmounted. He will then be certain of what he has to report, and will not take hundred horsemen for a regiment, or a foot or horse battery for a battery, when it happens, however."—*Frederick.*

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.]

RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

[No. 134.]

\$50,000 WAKE COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE!

ON THE 8th DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT (Monday of our Superior Court), at 11 o'clock, by authority of our County Court, I shall sell at the Auction Store of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., in the City of Raleigh,

Fifty Thousand Dollars of Wake County Bonds. These Bonds are in sums of \$1000, \$500 and \$100, to run for ten years, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually.

JOHN F. HUTCHINS,

County Trustee

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.,

Sept 10—121 tds

Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND 23 miles from the North Carolina Railroad, and 6 miles from Acheron, containing 250 acres, 125 of which are cleared, and 25 30 acre Bottom Land. There is a good dwelling of seven rooms on the tract, with two Negro Houses, Double Crib, &c. Also a good small Orchard of Apple and Peach. For particulars refer to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Alfred M. Merch, Acheron, or

REV. W. L. MILLER,

Greensboro, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1864—129—410t.

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Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. G.)

Raleigh, September 16, 1864.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.
A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.
No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.
An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for peace by the proper authorities.
No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.
Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

TAKE NOTICE.

We hereby notify the subscribers of the *Conservative*, that we have adopted the Cross Mark, to indicate to them when the times their subscriptions have expired, or are about to expire. We trust our daily and weekly visitations have been sufficiently welcome to induce our friends to renew their subscriptions when their time is out. We will thus be encouraged to make our visitations still more acceptable.

The Legislature is desired to be convened, by some persons, in extra session. Some of our contemporaries desire Gov. Vance to call it at once. They think the condition of public affairs demand it. We may be too obtuse to discover this necessity. Our army needs reinforcing. Every one admits this, but does it need raw recruits, who will go in under whip and spur—will such a class of soldiers be of avail at this juncture? We think not.

Why call the Legislature now in extra session? Scarcely sixty days will elapse before the Legislature meets in regular session. Between now and then those of them who are farmers will be greatly needed at home. The object of the call is to make arrangements to reinforce the army. The only thing the Legislature can do, will be to force militia officers and magistrates into the field, to reduce the number of exemptions in the State service, and call out the boys from 16 to 17, and the men from 50 to 55.—Does any one suppose that the Legislature is ready to do either on a snap judgment? We have no defence to make for militia officers or magistrates as a class, otherwise than that they or a portion of them are necessary to the maintenance of the State government and the enforcement of the civil law, and that most of them are producers of bread and meat. Some of them ought to have been in the war from the first, but many of them are more needed at home.

It is a very grave question, to be decided after the most cool deliberation, whether any more men in this State can be taken from the fields and the workshops, and from the necessary business of the government and the people, while there is a large army to feed and clothe; so many soldiers wives, widows and orphaned children to support, as well as so many others not connected with the war. We beg every one to look these matters full in the face. It is high time to be cool and reflective.

If there be any able-bodied men in the State between the ages of 18 and 45, who are not at work for the government either directly or indirectly—who are either head and ears engaged in extortion to make all they can out of the government and the people, or who are doing nothing for the government and the cause, if the Legislature can call out such people, let them be taken at once. But the wisdom of taking persons now, between those ages, who are needed at home to work for the government and the country, and who cannot be spared, may well be questioned. Still more questionable is it, in our judgment, to call out the boys, and the men over 45 into the active service of the field. President Davis once said, to put the boys into the field was "destroying the seed corn," and Gen. Holmes admonished us "to keep the boys at home and at school until they were needed, for the reason that they were of but little use except to fill the hospitals." At the time they were considered wise remarks, and we judge they are equally so now.

If there are unnecessary exemptions or details in the State service, that can be spared, let them go. Gov. Vance will not lift a finger in favor of keeping out men who can be spared and who ought to go. But the wise course is, first put the men already in the harness, already inured to war, acquainted with its duties, into the fight. Thousands of able, tried white men, true as steel, and detailed for cooks, wagoners, ambulance corps, for enrolling, for provost guard duty, hospitals, commissary and quarter masters duty, guarding bridges, &c., who might be substituted by disabled or feeble soldiers, men detailed for light duty, or by men who are required near their homes. This is the class of men needed now in the army. Will the government put them in?

The Legislature will not act so unwisely, as to destroy the efficiency of the State government, defeat the ends and aims of the civil law, and disregard the claims of the army and people, who must be fed and clothed. No one need expect that. Beyond these we would have no exemptions. Attempts may be made to raise a clamor in the army against the Legislature for not doing what a few of our enthusiasts, able people and army officers want done in this matter, but the second sober thought of our soldiers and officers, will applaud its course. We have not yet arrived at that point, when we are ready to abandon our farms and workshops and business, and flee to the mountains and swamps, to live on roots and berries, Mexican fashion, to harass the enemy by guerrilla bands. We have yet strong, brave armies to be recruited, but to be fed and clothed, and the people at home must take care of them.

The Legislature could do but little wisely or efficiently before the regular session. The matter demands full knowledge of the facts, and time for deliberation. Let it be discussed temperately and fully, and then that body will be prepared at the regular session to act promptly and wisely. There has been too much haste, headlong legislation already.

Again, The Legislature will be glad to know what North Carolina has already done in the way of furnishing troops, and what other States have done. It is said that the State of Georgia has now 30,000 militia in the field. How many Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi can call out we know not. We presume that 5,000 militia could not be scraped out of North Carolina. The Home Guard would perhaps double that, but the Home Guard is composed of exempt.

In round numbers North Carolina has furnished

100,000 soldiers out of a voting population of 120,000. At this rate if all the States east of the Mississippi had furnished in the same proportion we should have, after deducting for deaths, maimed and men unfit for duty, a fine army. We have no table to indicate the number correctly. We guess it would stand about as follows, after deducting from Virginia what remained in the Pierpont territory:

North Carolina,	100,000
Virginia,	150,000
South Carolina,	50,000
Georgia,	150,000
Alabama,	125,000
Mississippi,	75,000
Tennessee,	100,000

	750,000
Deduct for killed, &c.,	875,000
	375,000

It will be seen from the above guess, that we ought to have now in the field, this side of the Mississippi, 375,000 men. This is not strictly correct, but we judge it approximates near the truth. If we had such an army to-day in the field, what might we not do?

Among the Confederate officers who arrived in Richmond by flag of truce last week, we notice the following from North Carolina:

Major J. McLeod Turner, 7th N. C., Captain W. C. Hogan, 63d, Captain W. H. Spencer, Partisan Rangers, Captain H. C. Wheeler, 2d N. C. Battalion, Lieutenants J. H. Davis, 64th N. C., E. T. Thompson, 28th, N. Safford, 2d, J. J. Metts, 3d, J. B. Chambers, 6th, M. W. Norfleet, 47th, Willis White, 37th.

We have received a communication from Capt. Dan'l L. Russell, Jr., in reference to the difficulty between Capt. W. M. Swann and himself, which we decline to publish.

NORTH CAROLINA ITEMS.

ROBBERY.—John H. Lucas reports that he was attacked on the track of the Western N. C. Railroad about one and a half miles from town yesterday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, by four men whom he took to be deserters, and robbed of his money, amounting to near one hundred dollars. On meeting him they asked him if he had any money, to which he answered no. One of them immediately called him a liar, and proposed to search him. Mr. L. then picked up a stick and knocked down one of them advancing upon him, and was soon after knocked down himself with a stick by one of the other men. They then got on him and searched his pockets, and robbed him of his money. Mr. L. was terrified by these men and went on home in the country. The thieves went off towards Horal's farm—*Salisbury Watchman*, Sept. 24.

ANOTHER BELLIE BOY.—A beautiful, dashing lady in the uniform of a Captain, passed through Charlotte on the Northern train towards Richmond on Thursday afternoon. She wore a black belt with a chain attached. She is said to be from Mississippi, and has participated in several hard fought battles, and was promoted on the field for distinguished gallantry.—She wore a straw cap, set jauntily on her head, adorned with a heavy black ostrich feather, and her jacket was adorned with two rows of miniature gilt buttons. He who seemed to be her travelling companion, appeared about forty years of age, and wore the uniform of a Major. She had probably been home on a short furlough, and was on her way back to join her command. There is some mystery yet unraveled about this heroine and her strange career, and which will never see the light till the heart history of a love story is written.

STOKES COUNTY.—Quite a number of deserters in Stokes county, we hear, have availed themselves of the Governor's proclamation and the order of Gen. Lee. The Home Guard of that county were also ordered into service, but this commendable action on the part of the deserters has saved them a vast deal of trouble. We are informed that some fifty deserters voluntarily returned to their posts in the army.—*Winston Sentinel*.

The *Winston Sentinel* learns that forty-three deserters, recanting Conscripts, &c., have been arrested by the Home Guard of Forsyth county, or have surrendered themselves under the proclamation of Gov. Vance.

Capt. J. A. Barnett, Enrolling Officer for the 6th Congressional District, has been transferred to the 3rd Congressional District, and Capt. A. F. Mallett has been transferred to the 6th District.

The Greensboro' *Citizen* learns that upwards of 800 deserters and recanting Conscripts have surrendered under the proclamation of Gov. Vance in the counties of Randolph, Chatham, Moore, and Montgomery.

Asaiah J. Riggs, of Goldsboro', late a Lieutenant in the 10th Regiment N. C. Troops, died in Brooklyn, New York, on the 16th inst.

BRANDING REJECTED RECRUITS AND SUBSTITUTES.

The New York *World* publishes the following as an official document:

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.

Dr. Z. H. Whitmore, Surgeon Board of Enrollment,
Springfield, Ill.

Doctor—In addition to my suggestion to mark all rejected recruits and substitutes, I would suggest that all the accepted recruits and substitutes be marked thus: "P" in small of back.

This will, I think, prevent, to a great extent, the practice of bounty jumping.

Your friend,
J. H. BAXTER, U. S. V.,
Chf. Med. Off. P. M. Gen's Bureau.

LETTERS TO PRISONERS.—We are requested by an officer who has just reached this place from a Northern prison, to urge upon persons who are writing to friends in captivity by the flag of truce boat, the absolute necessity of conforming to the regulations. These have been often published; but some persons never learn, and in consequence many letters are sent on which never reach those to whom they are addressed. A letter must not exceed one page of ordinary letter paper. It must not be interlined. It must refer to nothing but family matters. Often are letters withheld from the prisoners because of the inspectors endorsement, "contraband in length," or "contraband in sentiment." Let all remember that it is useless to write, unless the above directions are complied with. A letter that conforms to the rules, and has a Federal postage stamp on it, is pretty certain to be delivered; and the comfort which they carry to the captives is difficult to be conceived of by any who have not experienced a like isolation from home and friends.—*Richmond Sentinel*.

A YANKEE SCHOONER CAPTURED.—On the night of the 17th of September, Acting Master John Maxwell, of the Confederate States navy, in connection with Acting Master Hines and Captain Moore and two men, attacked the Yankee schooner *Jane F. Durfee*, on Warwick river, capturing her, together with eight men. The vessel was banded and the crew paroled. Warwick river is in Warwick county, Virginia, below York county. This exploit, successfully performed so far within the enemy's lines, reflects much credit upon its daring projectors.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

It is said that General Forrest has been placed in command of the whole cavalry of the army of Tennessee.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

We take the following extracts from the New York *Tribune*, of the 19th, and the New York *Times* and *Baltimore American*, of the 20th instant:

THE DRAFT IN WASHINGTON, &c.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The draft was commenced to-day in the Eastern portion of the county, or Twelfth District. Of the 224 drawn, 54 persons are colored. Nearly all of them are in Government employ, and connected with the corral, stables and forge, and other departments at Giesboro'. Persons drafted have only three days in which to report to be exempted for any cause.

Mr. Chase, who is now in this city, has promised to address a Lincoln meeting at Cincinnati next Saturday. It is expected that he will make five or six speeches in the West during the present canvass.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK STATE.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 19.—The draft for the Twelfth Congressional District commenced in this city to-day. The proceedings were conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, no excitement whatever prevailing.

THE MAINE ELECTION.
GARDINA, Me., Sept. 19.—The Bangor *Whig*, of this morning, has unofficial returns from 86 towns, in addition to the official returns from 275 towns previously telegraphed, making in all 361 towns, cities and plantations, giving Cony 54,868; Howard, 39,706.

Last year the vote in these towns stood, Cony, 59,928; Bradbury, 40,097.

The vote in Aroostook county is a close one, the Democrats claiming to have carried it by a small majority.

GEN. GRANT RETURNING TO THE FRONT.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Baltimore, says that Gen. Grant passed through Baltimore yesterday evening, and embarked on the Norfolk steamer for the front. He was heartily cheered.

Over 200 South Carolina prisoners from the Valley, passed through here on Saturday for Elmira.

THE REBELS ESCAPE WITH THE HEAD OF CATTLE.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 18.—Our troops which started in pursuit of the raiding party that carried off the cattle did not succeed in overtaking the rebels in their retreat, they having too much the start, and safely effecting their escape with the entire herd, which numbers 2,485 head. Sixteen herdsman were taken prisoners and two were killed. The enemy, when first discovered, had almost completely surrounded the herd and its guard; only a small portion of the latter effected their escape. The loss of the guard and of the 1st District of Columbia cavalry are not known, but it is quite large. A few stragglers and a squad who were running off with a crowd of refugees were picked up by our troops and brought in. The cattle formed part of the supplies for the troops operating against Richmond, and not for the army of the Potomac generally. The herd was under the charge of Capt. Richardson, and were located where they were by Col. Morgan, on account of the good grazing ground there.

CORTINAS INVADES TEXAS.

[From the New Orleans *Piney*, Sept. 12th.]
We have reliable information that by the latest arrival from the Rio Grande of the gunboat Clinton, it is ascertained that Cortinas has crossed the river with his whole force of 2,000 men and sixteen pieces of artillery, and occupied Brownsville, driving out the Confederates under Col. Ford. He has hoisted the United States flag and has offered his services, through the United States commander at Brazos, to that Government.

The cause of this movement is said to be this: A Col. Fisher, late of the Mexican army, who is a Tennessean by birth, had abandoned the service and gone into that of the Confederacy. When Cortinas levied his forced loan on the people of Matamoros, Fisher had attempted to interpose between them and Cortinas, and he proposed to the French commander of the Boca to unite in expelling Cortinas. The French commander being weak, and desirous to unite his fortunes with those of the Confederacy, declined to do so.

Fisher, it seems, was not contented with this, but visited Cortinas with a message that if any attempt was made to levy this forced loan on French or Confederate citizens the Confederate force would do as General Dana did some time ago—cross the river and remove their funds to a place of safety.

Cortinas, aroused by this, determined to take the initiative. He accordingly left quietly during the night, leaving a small force of only 300 men in Matamoros, and went to a point below, where he crossed his whole force and sixteen pieces of artillery, with which he marched upon Brownsville, driving out the force of Colonel Ford, which is composed of cavalry only, without artillery.

Cortinas then hoisted the United States flag, and declared that as he was born on the American side of the river, he was a citizen of the United States, and would hold Brownsville for that Government. He immediately notified the commanding officer at Brazos of his proceedings, and offered through him to his Government his own services and those of his army.

It seems that the small French force at the mouth was so alarmed at the advance of Cortinas down the river, that they took to their ships, but returned when it was found that Brownsville was the object in view.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 21st are filled with telegrams from the Shenandoah Valley relative to the battle of Monday. These telegrams give little information on the subject not already received.

LATEST FROM THE VALLEY—THE VICTORY MOST COMPLETE.

Under this heading, the *Baltimore Gazette* has the following dispatch of Stanton. It contains all the war news to its date:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
September 20, 9 P. M.

Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:
The following is the latest intelligence received from General Sheridan:

"Harper's Ferry, Va., 8 P. M., Sept. 20.
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The body of General Russell has arrived here General McIntosh, with a leg amputated, has just come in. He is in good spirits.

Several officers from the front report the number of prisoners to be in excess of 3,000. The number of battle flags captured was fifteen, instead of nine. All concede that it was a complete rout. Our cavalry started in pursuit at daylight this morning. General Sheridan when last heard from was at Newtown, (about five miles beyond Winchester). If you do not hear from me often it will be because of the distance we are from the scene of action, and because I send you only such information as I esteem reliable.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier General.

The President has appointed General Sheridan a Brigadier General in the regular army, and assigned him to the permanent command of the Middle Military Division.

General Grant has ordered the armies under his command to fire a salute of one hundred guns at seven o'clock, to-morrow morning, in honor of General Sheridan's great victory.

A dispatch just received from General Sherman, at Atlanta, says "everything continues well with us."

The reports to-day show that the draft is progressing quietly in all the States. In most of the districts vigorous efforts are continued to fill the quota by volunteering before the drafted men are mustered in.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Col. Basil W. Duke, the brother-in-law of the lamented Morgan, has been made a Brigadier General.

OUR OFFICERS AT HILTON HEAD.

The following correspondence of the New York *Herald*, will be read with interest by those of our readers who have friends among the officers exposed:

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sept. 18, 1864.

THE REBEL QUARTERS ON MORRIS ISLAND.
The airy, commodious and secure quarters, for a time in process of construction on Morris Island, for six hundred rebel officers who have recently arrived here as guests of Gen. Foster, have been completed, and are now occupied by the proper parties, who express themselves as perfectly delighted with them.

It is the best prison they have been in. They may be pleasant and exceedingly desirable to the rebel prisoners after their tedious experience on the steamer Crescent, but one or two hard shelling will change the entire aspect of affairs. But they are on firm ground again, and that is quite enough for them to know at present. Their life on the Crescent was not an agreeable one. The ship was crowded, with no cargo in except the live one, and she tumbled about inside Charleston bar for a week or more, nodding sharply to the heavy old swells that swept past, or lolling over one side and then to the other, as she paid her respects to the wind, which sometimes came in on her quarter and kicked up a bobby of a sea, thus affecting the digestive organs of many of the passengers. Besides, there was the odor from the bilge water, which was liberally diffused throughout the 'tween decks, where the guests were kept most of the time—odors as penetrating and powerful, but not so sweet, as those from Arab's Brest. But all the discomforts found on a crowded ship were patiently endured by all save the constitutional growlers, who were blue and disconsolate enough. Now they are well out of the fryingpan, but certainly are under a fire.

THE CAMP AND ENCLOSURE.

The prisoners are placed in good tents, which are arranged in regular regimental camp style, within an enclosure or palisading, made of timber, seven or eight inches in thickness either way, well embedded in the sand and sharpened to a point at the upper end. Around this palisading, which encloses an area of an acre and a half, is fixed the platform or walk for the sentinels, from which they can look over into the camp and keep a sharp watch on the movements of the prisoners. In order that the latter may have no excuse for approaching the palisading, a line, attached to posts, is run outside the camp and just fifteen feet from the palisading, precisely like the well known arrangements at Andersonville. The man who attempts to cross that rope dies on the spot if the sentry's eye falls him not. No excuse can be accepted from any one who approaches the "death rope" after he has been warned; its name suggests the penalty. Of course the penalty is to be paid only at the moment of the commission of the offence, and the guard is expected to enforce it then and only then. Night and day a heavy guard is posted between the death line and the palisading to prevent saps being run under the timbers under cover of darkness, and outside the palisades there are a number of lines of sentries posted in convenient and important points, so escape is out of the question.

MANNER OF LIFE.

The prisoners are divided into eight detachments, each of which is placed under the charge of a colored sergeant of the fifty-fourth Massachusetts, which is entrusted with the duty of guarding the camp and caring for the prisoners. The roll call is made three each day, on which occasion, at the signal from the drum, each detachment falls into line in front of its row of tents, and dresses on the sergeant, who is particularly in relation to the formation of the line as the oldest man used in the service. The roll is then called, after a certain time has elapsed to allow the stragglers to fall into their proper place, and all found absent without good excuse are punished in various ways, but generally by cutting off their subsistence for a meal or two.

The details for policing the camps are made daily from the prisoners, and the sergeant in charge sees that the duty is properly performed, and afterwards the officer of the guard inspects the camp, and directs the work to be gone over again if it has not been properly discharged in the first instance. The roll is cooked by the guard now, and carried to the prisoners. This is done to prevent the confusion and embarrassment that would be very apt to arise if the prisoners were permitted to pass beyond the death rope, either for the purpose of preparing their food or to obtain their share when cooked.

The ration is now reduced to precisely the same standard adopted by the rebel authorities in their treatment of our officers in Charleston. It is less than half of the ordinary ration, meal and bacon figuring prominently in the list. Their rations will be changed as often as the rebels change their list, either for the better or for the worse. No supplies are allowed to pass within the enclosure other than those regularly furnished by the authorities.

If the firing is maintained as hotly as it has been between the James Island and our own batteries some of the prisoners are likely to be hurt. Already several fragments of shells have hurtled within the enclosure, but no one has yet been injured. A number of shells have fallen just outside the palisades, kicked up a dust, but none within. The rebels take great pleasure in watching the mortar shells at night, and seem to cringe, but little fear of them. Some damage might be done to their persons should an eight or ten inch bomb explode among them. The sentries are entirely exposed, but the guard have a splinter proof to protect them against shells.

Before placing the prisoners in their new quarters Gen. Foster communicated his design to Gen. Jones, so that there should be no ignorance pleaded of their whereabouts.

Experiments with Sorghum Sugar Cane and Treacle on the Manufacture of Syrup and Sugar, revised from the edition published by Hedges, Free & Co., Cincinnati; J. V. Randolph 121 Main street, Richmond, Va. This is a pamphlet of seventy pages, the title of which sufficiently explains the contents. It is a book much wanted immediately, and as the publisher has sent copies to the safe to booksellers generally throughout the Confederacy.

In turning over the pages of this little book our eye lights upon a letter from Paris in regard to the crystallization of the juices of the Sorgho, which we copy below:

PARIS, April 20, 1857.

The crystallization of the sugar of the Sorgho seems, should be easily attained in all cases where the cane can be sufficiently ripened; and, as the proportion of sugar is an unfailing index of ripeness, it follows that we could always be sure of obtaining a good crystallization of juices, the density of which exceeds 1,075 while that which is weaker could not yield satisfactory results after concentration. I attribute this peculiarity to the fact, that the sugar is preceded in the juice, by a gummy principle, which seems to be transformed at a later date, for its proportion diminishes in exact correspondence with the increase of the sugar. The non-crystallizable sugar, or gummy, undergoes the same change that is today, it is more abundant before than after complete maturity; but its action seems less favorable to the progress of crystallization. The gummy principle obstructs it in two ways; for, besides being a serious obstacle to the commencement of crystallization, it afterward renders it almost a matter of impossibility to purge the crystals, if obtained. However, as I observed, this difficulty only presents itself in the employ of unripe canes, for, as soon as the juices acquire a density of 1,080, and more, they contain little else than crystallizable sugar, and their treatment presents no difficulty; at all events, it seems to me that the crystallization will not meet with serious obstacles wherever the plant attains a complete maturity.

[Signed] VILMOIS.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that the President has, by the earnest counsel of General Lee, ordered General Beauregard, the command of the army in Georgia.

THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER.

From an intelligent officer, who was present on the occasion, we derive the following account of the battle on Monday:

About daylight, the enemy advanced by the Berryville road on Ramseur, who was posted at the Spout Spring, on the same road, some four miles east of Winchester. Gordon was at Banker Hill, on the Martinsburg road, on a reconnaissance. Rodas was at Hoppel Church, near Whitehall, to the left of the Martinsburg road, about eight miles below Winchester. About daylight, Gordon, and below 7 a. m., Rodas, commenced moving back to the point of attack. Wharton remained on the extreme left on the Martinsburg road, a short distance below Winchester. About 10 or 11 a. m., all of our troops were on the field, our line facing east—the enemy facing west. Ramseur stretched from Abraham Creek to the Berryville pike—Rodas had taken position in between him and Chain—Wharton, as we have stated, holding the left. The battle now bore strongly towards our left. About half past twelve, General Rodas, who was placing a battery in the gap between himself and Gordon, was struck by a ball, just behind the ear, and borne from the field in a dying condition. He was attended at the time by only two couriers. The enemy continued to push their line around our left, and about four p. m. their cavalry on their extreme right, lapped our lines some two miles. This cavalry charged our cavalry, and completely routed it; and then wheeled back Winchester, on our rear. This made it necessary for our infantry to fall back, which it did slowly, reaching Winchester about dark. The whole army then retreated on that evening to Newtown—and the next morning to Fisher's Hill, a mile or two from Strasburg, where it is now posted. This is eighteen miles from Winchester, and a position of great strength—having the North Mountain on the left, and the Massanutten Mountain on its right.

The battle is described as a very severe one; the loss on both sides heavy—their supposed to be greater than ours. We took some 600 or 700 prisoners, more than we lost. Averill is reported killed; but this is not authenticated. We lost three guns, and, of course, left some of our wounded in the hands of the enemy. The ambulances of the army, which were loaded with wounded, came off safely. With this qualification, we brought off our wagons, artillery, &c. There was considerable straggling on our part.

The casualties embrace Major General Rodas, killed; Brigadier General Godwin (of Portsmouth, Va.) killed; Major General Fitz Lee (said to be slightly wounded); Brigadier General York (commanding Hays' and Stafford's Louisiana brigade), shot off; Acting Brigadier General Thomas H. Carter, commanding artillery, slightly wounded by shell back; and five Colonels, names not remembered, killed.

Brigadier General Battle of North Carolina is in command of Rodas' division. Our informant states that the force of the enemy was very large, more than two-fold our numbers. Up to the time of our being flanked, we were pushing them back.—*Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle*, Sept. 22d.

JONESVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1864.
Editor *Conservative*: Please announce J. G. MAHLER, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate from the district comprising the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashtabury and Washington, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Mahler is a true conservative. 134—td.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE MR. RICHARD C. BUDGER, of Wake county, now connected with Gen. Grant's staff, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate. 135—td.

Headquarters Chief Enrolling Office,
and Cons. District, N. C.
Kitchell, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. —

IN PURSUANCE OF CIRCULAR NO. 45, CURRENT series, Vol. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective county seats for medical examination, accepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of permanent exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have submitted a reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equitize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary loss from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance ensured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recanting conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES. PLACE. TIME.

Wake, Raleigh, Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.

Orange, Hillsboro', " 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.

Franklin, Louisburg, " 21, 22, 24, 25.

Granville, Oxford, " 27, 28, 29, 31, Nov. 1.

Warren, Warrenton, Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.

Nash, Nashville, " 10, 11, 12, 14.